

Phenacaspis spinicola n. sp.; an apparently new Coccid from Indiana (Hem., Hom.).

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The following description of what seems to be a new species of Diaspinae is published as a preliminary to a systematic paper on the Coccidae of Indiana, which is now completed and will be issued about the first of April.

We have had some difficulty in deciding the generic position of this species, but after a careful study of related species, including the type of *Phenacaspis* and eight species of *Chionaspis*, have concluded that it should be included in *Phenacaspis* Cooley.

Phenacaspis spinicola new species.

Scale of Female: Length 1.5-2 mm.; strongly broadened behind, widest behind the middle, apex broadly rounded, sometimes more irregular in shape, thin, somewhat convex, color normally white but often gray or dirty gray; exuviae large, occupying fully one-third of the total length of the scale, the first pale brown and shiny, the second very light yellow and dull; ventral scale well developed along the edges, very thin or wanting in the centre, often remaining attached to the dorsal scale.

Scale of Male: Length about .8 mm.; elongate, narrow, sides approximately parallel or slightly curved; white, more or less distinctly tricarinate, roughened above; exuvia, pale yellow, occupying fully two-fifths of the total length of the scale.

Body of Female: Elongate, narrow, broader just in front of the pygidium, distinctly segmented, cephalic segment almost triangular, apex rounded, the two segments preceding the penultimate segment more or less distinctly constricted at the sutures.

Pygidium of Female: Rather large, parabolic in shape; deeply incised at apex by the sunken median lobes; median lobes large, deeply sunken into the pygidium, broad, the outer margins nearly straight, then angularly curved to the median chitinous thickenings, inner margins strongly curved from base to apex, close together and parallel for a short distance at base, distinctly crenulate, second lobes distinctly divided into spatulate lobules, the inner more prominent than the median lobes, inner lobule of third lobes well developed, but broad, only slightly projecting, with serrate margin; no incisions in the margin of the pygidium; with a more or less distinctly hexagonal thickening on the median line at the base of the median lobes, this deeply notched caudally; no plates present, gland spines as follows: one just outside

*The arrangement of the authors' names is alphabetical and indicates neither seniority nor precedence.